

ALASKA WANTS A VOICE ON FLOOR OF CONGRESS

Nome's Former City Attorney Protests Vigorously Against the Attempt to Derogate From Territorial Status.

Claims Russian Purchase Is Entitled to a Delegate, and More Worthy of Statehood Than Arizona or New Mexico.

Members of the Alaska delegation who are in Washington this winter endeavoring to get the land laws changed and also to secure a form of government for Alaska similar to that which looks after the affairs of the District of Columbia, are wroth with certain members of the Senate Committee on Territories. When Representative Cushman's delegate bill reached that committee, the word Territory was stricken out and the word district substituted.

It has been the contention of Alaskans that the land which produces so much gold and coal has been a Territory since its acquisition from Russia in 1867. They have been taxed as a Territory, and they feel that it is an insult, at this late date, to have that section of the country classed as a "district."

Judge V. T. Hoggatt, formerly city attorney at Nome, who came out this winter in order to assist in the fight for the recognition of Alaska, at the Riggs House last night said:

Change of a Word.

"The Senate Committee on Territories, the majority at least, I believe, are troubled with nightmare over the word 'territory.' Was it before or after the beginning of the fight over the admission of Arizona and New Mexico Territories that they ran a line through the phrase 'Territory of Alaska,' when Frank Cushman's delegate bill reached that committee? Wherever the phrase 'Territory of Alaska' appeared in the House bill it was stricken out in the Senate committee, and inserted therein was the phrase, 'District of Alaska.' Is the Senate Committee on Territories afraid Alaska will move for admission as a State this session, or does the Senate Committee undertake to disavow the great northern empire's name, which is the 'Territory of Alaska,' and not the 'District of Alaska?' Alaska is a Territory of the United States, and entitled to all the dignity of the name.

Supreme Court Dictum.

"Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 163 United States Supreme Court reports, in the case of the Steamer *Comblum* vs. United States, held that Alaska was a Territory of the United States, and it is so designated in every legislative enactment since its acquisition from Russia in 1867. The Supreme Court of the United States on May 11, 1891, promulgated an order attaching 'the Territories of Alaska and Arizona'

to the Ninth circuit, for judicial purposes. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to William H. Seward on October 26, 1867, designates Alaska as 'the newly acquired Territory of Alaska.' A contract entered into in 1889 between the United States and the North American Commercial Company, relative to the taking of fur seals from the coast of Alaska, uses the words, 'in the Territory of Alaska.' Theodore Roosevelt on August 20, 1902, in proclaiming a timber reservation in Alaska uses the following words: 'And, whereas the following described public lands in the Territory of Alaska,' etc.

Congress Says "Territory."

"All the acts of Congress prior to 1884 invariably designate Alaska as 'the Territory of Alaska,' notably so in all the appropriation bills in the government of the Territories.

"It is therefore shown by the above that the three grand departments of our Government, the executive, legislative, and the judicial, declare it the 'Territory of Alaska.'

"Again the judicial department, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the decision above referred to, decides squarely that Alaska is a Territory of the United States in the same political sense that Arizona and New Mexico are Territories.

"Why Alaska has been designated the 'District of Alaska' is because of the act of Congress of 1884, which created the territory acquired by purchase from Russia a judicial district; also in providing a code of civil and criminal procedure for Alaska it created a judicial district out of the territory, of the United States ceded by Russia by treaty of March 30, 1867.

Claims of Alaska.

"From these various acts of Congress, the phrase 'District of Alaska' has arisen, and it is undertaken to designate by that phrase the great Territory of Alaska, now more entitled to be admitted as a State in the Union than either Arizona or New Mexico. Still Congress taxes every plank a miner whipsaws for his sluice boxes; \$3 for every stamp in his quartz mine; \$50 a year to run a planing mill; \$200 a year to a man who builds a trail in Alaska; \$100 per mile per annum on each mile of railroad. Every article manufactured in Alaska is taxed, and so on for two pages, commencing at 'abstract offices' and ending with 'waterworks,' and if the climate would permit, we think in Alaska that Congress would tax zebras, so as to use up the entire letters of the alphabet, and still we have not even a delegate in Congress.

"Recollect, we have 100,000 population, and at Nome, an incorporated city of 8,000 souls, out of a registration of 1,425 voters, all but two could write their names. Why not amend the 'omnibus' bill and take out Arizona and New Mexico and let Alaska come in as a State, with Oklahoma if she wants company? What is the reason, or is there any reason, why Alaska can't get up the delegate bill this short session? Is there a man in public with the temerity to vote against the giving Alaska a delegate this session? Look at Porto Rico, and then at Alaska. Porto Rico has a Representative in Congress, and Congress has a tax collector in Alaska, that's all."

MADAME HUMBERT TAKES ALL BLAME

May Have Asserted Existence of Crawford Millions.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Theresa Humbert was interrogated yesterday for the first time since her arrest. The examination, which was private, was conducted by M. Leydu, judge of instruction. Lawyers Robert was present in behalf of the accused.

Mme. Humbert was well prepared to go through with the ordeal, as she had worked half through the night arranging answers to such questions as she thought would be put to her. She replied with arrogance and with complete self-possession. She categorically refused, however, to answer a single question regarding the Crawford or their millions, saying that she reserved her replies in this connection for her trial, when she would tell absolutely everything.

Mme. Humbert said she took the entire responsibility of the whole affair upon her own shoulders, and that her family had nothing to do with it.

A report of the examination current earlier in the day is to the effect that Mme. Humbert declared the whole story of the Crawford and their millions to be true, that the Crawford really existed, and that in good time they would appear and confound her enemies.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEW DIRECTOR

The following board of directors were elected at the general meeting of the stockholders of the Saratoga Association, held yesterday: William C. Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, R. T. Wilson, Jr., W. W. Worden, Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexander, T. Hitchcock, Jr., Philip J. Dwyer, Harry P. Whitney, J. H. Bradford, J. G. Heck-scher.

MILWAUKEE MERCHANTS

OBJECT TO PRICE OF BUTTER
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Commission merchants of this city complain that the price of butter, fixed by Elgin men, is entirely too high. In support of this fact they point to the price in New York, which is 33 cents, a cent lower than the Milwaukee quotation, despite the additional cost in freight charges. It is charged that the price is kept up in order to unload butter stored last June.

ALLEGED DETECTIVE ROBBED BY WOMEN

Sleuth Found Wandering Handcuffed in Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 9.—One of the most sensational robberies that has come to light in the history of the Huntington police force occurred yesterday evening when Charles H. White, an alleged detective of the Baldwin agency at Roanoke, Va., was found wandering on the streets in a questionable district of the city with handcuffs securely locked about his wrists. He was calling for help, and when Policeman Samuel Davis appeared the detective rushed up to him and in an excited voice said:

"Release me, and release me quick. I have been held up and robbed, and by women, too."

Policeman Davis called a patrol and the detective was taken to Chief Davis at police headquarters. A key was found that unlocked the steel bands from the stranger's arms. White then told his story. He said he was out for a walk and had strayed into a questionable resort on Second Avenue. He bought wine and ordered luncheon for all in the house. After he was well under the influence of liquor, he said, five women seized him, and taking from his overcoat pocket a pair of handcuffs they proceeded to lock them about his wrists.

After his hands were securely locked, he declared, they went through his clothing, securing a gold watch, revolver, and other articles. White was then left in the room, while the women escaped.

Chief Davis immediately ordered out some of his best men and within an hour Grace and Della Copley, May Harmon, Grace Logan, and Mary Walker were arrested and put in the city jail. Mary Walker soon afterward, the police say, made a full confession of the robbery.

The Walker woman said the money was divided among the girls, and she told the chief of police where her share, as well as the watch, was, and it was returned to the detective.

White is said to be guarded closely to prevent his leaving town, so that he may appear against the girls today at the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Belleville. The detective, it is alleged, pleaded with the officials to be allowed to go back to Virginia.

STATEHOOD OPPONENTS PLAYING FOR TIME

Hope to Prevent Vote on the Question.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

A. Lincoln Dryden Becomes Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore—The Retirement Bill.

No signs of weakening on either side have appeared in the discussion of the Statehood bills, and it is evident that this topic will continue to hold the right of way to the exclusion of all other business in the Senate for some time to come. Congress opened with the omnibus Statehood bill the order of business, and it has held its position in the actual sessions that have followed.

Thus far there has been no real discussion. Reports have been made for and against the omnibus bill and speeches have been delivered, but they were of a character provoking little comment or dissent.

Playing for Time.

The object of the advocates of Statehood is said to be to tire the other side out, and by fear that an extra session may be necessary, compel the opponents of the bill to relent in their antagonism. The majority report of the Committee on Territories is opposed to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States. The majority members are endeavoring to prevent a vote on the bill and have it forced aside by appropriation measures.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota has had the floor for three days and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned yesterday. He announced that he would take at least a day more. While speaking on the Statehood measure is in progress the Senate chamber is deserted. No interest is manifested by either side in the remarks of the other. The Senate yesterday afternoon passed a number of unobjectionable bills on the calendar.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines took favorable action on an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$2,500,000 for the purchase of draft animals and food for the Filipinos.

Pure Food Law.

Senator McCumber, chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, reported from that committee a substitute for the House pure food bill, which eliminates the provision requiring the Agricultural Department to fix a standard of purity for foods, and confines itself largely to prohibiting interstate commerce in adulterated or misbranded articles.

The Senate confirmed nominations made by the President as follows:

A. Lincoln Dryden, assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, Md.; Thomas P. Moffatt, consul at Turks Island, W. I.; Daniel M. Moody, collector of customs, District of Wisconsin, Maine.

Surveys of customs—T. C. Elliot, Cairo, Ill.; Richard W. Burr, at Portia, Ill.; H. L. Hines, at Springfield, Mass.

J. A. Crawford, postmaster at Whitfield, Ga.; Chaplains in the navy—J. McC. Bellows, Connecticut; G. L. Bayard, Pennsylvania.

Also promotions in the navy.

A favorable report was authorized by the Senate Committee on Commerce on Senator Penhones' bill for the establishment of lighthouses on the Alaskan coast, at a cost of \$350,000.

Senator Proctor's retirement bill will be favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides that all officers who served in the civil war and such officers whose service has covered thirty-five years, below the rank of major general, shall be retired on the pay of their next higher rank.

HUSBAND LOVES WIFE WHO SEEKS DIVORCE

Old Woman's Second Spouse Says He Is a Victim of Gossiping Tongues.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Frank J. Glassmacher, sixty-one years old, whose wife, Barbara E. Glassmacher, sixty-seven years old, is suing him for divorce on the ground of desertion, says he is a victim of gossiping tongues and mischievous. Glassmacher declares he still loves his wife.

The trial was to have been begun yesterday before Judge Barratt in common pleas court No. 2, but was postponed. The defendant insisted on a jury trial, although his wife, through her attorney, F. P. Brightley, asked that the suit be heard by a master.

Mr. and Mrs. Glassmacher were married in 1886 and lived together for ten years. Glassmacher declares that his wife turned him outdoors. He uttered this plaint yesterday in a dingy little room at 325 Race Street.

"People made her do this, but I am not going to say anything against her. To tell the truth, I still care for her."

Mrs. Glassmacher lives at 3403 North Eleventh Street. She said:

"Care for me? Why, of course, he doesn't wish to get divorced. My first husband died eleven years before I met Glassmacher, and he left me this little home. Then along came Glassmacher. He thought I had money and was, oh, so sweet. People told me he was lazy, but I didn't believe it; he was so nice."

"After we were married maybe he thought he was going to loaf. But he didn't, you bet."

"When he saw I would stand on my own business he stayed away. Then as I didn't have the man I didn't want the clothes, so I sent them to him."

"They say he's going to marry again, but you bet I've had enough of men—and then I'm an old woman."

TWO HOUSES ENTERED.

The houses of Lyman J. Pierce, Y. M. C. A. secretary, 1145, and Gen. H. C. Gibson, 1151 New Hampshire Avenue, were entered by burglars Wednesday night and small articles taken.

SENATORS PONDER ON OPEN PHILIPPINE DOOR

Consider Protest of England and Germany Respecting Hemp.

Maintenance of an open door in the Philippines because of the demands of England and Germany, and without impairing the revenues of the islands by removing the export duty on hemp, is engaging the Republican members of the Senate Philippine Committee. The recent notes from the English and German governments protesting against the discriminations in favor of the United States as against those countries in the matter of hemp exportations have been supplemented by personal statements by the British and German ambassadors, which have been communicated to the Senate committee.

At present an export duty of \$7.50 per ton is paid upon hemp sent from the Philippines to England and Germany, while that which comes to the United States pays no export duty, and is admitted free. The effect of this has been to divert the hemp trade from England and Germany to the United States, and to cause serious injury to the rope industry in Europe. Hence there have been vigorous protests that this country is not maintaining an open door, and threats of retaliation have been suggested.

The members of the committee have

MARRIED FOUR MEN; SOUGHT MANY MORE

Irene Mousell Made a Livelihood of Matrimony.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The developments in the case of Irene Mousell, arrested for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, were fast and exciting yesterday. It is positively known that not only did she carry on correspondence with men all over the United States and Canada inviting matrimony, but in at least four cases she married. Two months ago she married William Stackhouse, a hard-working, saving German here. She does not deny that he was her fifth husband.

She would live with a man after marriage anywhere from two to four months. In two cases they died, and in two cases she left them. When her present husband wanted to know why she received mail as Irene Mousell, she replied she did not want her parents in New York city to know that she was married, yet at the time the marriage license was received she swore her name was Estella Raynor. She acknowledges that never has she obtained a divorce. When she came to Marietta, she was taken for Mrs. D. O. Hazelrigg, a well-known and highly respected woman.

She called on Mrs. Hazelrigg and from that time has copied the style of dress, hair, and manners of her double. When Chief Dyer received complaints from different persons with a photograph of Mrs. Stackhouse or Mousell he suspected Mrs. Hazelrigg and had detectives watch her. She was identified as the woman who got money orders cashed as Miss Mousell. She was not believed till her double was found.

In the room of Mrs. Stackhouse scores of letters were found implicating her. Nearly eighty photographs of herself, taken in New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and East Liverpool, Ohio, were found. "I believe," she says, "I am guilty of a few wrongs, but I meant well."

She said she had not received more than \$200, which she would return if she was released.

The Americans are unable to help the natives, as the interior of their island is beyond their jurisdiction.

"Coffee had been used in our family for years, and we all drank it except husband, who gave it up some years ago because it injured his health," writes a lady from Granite, Ohio.

"Last year we spent the summer in the northern woods. Among our table supplies, unknown to my husband, I had taken along several packages of Postum Food Coffee, but it was stored away and forgotten for weeks, during which time we used coffee."

"One day my husband said: 'I wish it were possible to get some Postum. I would like to try it.' Two hours later, at dinner, I served him a cup, brewed according to the directions on package. His surprise was complete: the taste pleased him and he drank a second cup. From that hour we continued to use Postum with gratifying satisfaction, and not another cup of coffee has ever come to our table."

"My husband found that it did not produce the distress that forced him to renounce coffee and that it strengthened his nerves and stopped all his stomach trouble. Its effect on me was no less gratifying; though I had drunk coffee but sparingly, I had suffered considerably from it. It disordered my nerves and disturbed my liver. Postum improved these evils and proved a sedative and most wholesome food."

"We were both interested in the comparative cost of coffee and Postum. We had always paid 25 cents a pound for coffee. A large package of Postum costs 25 cents and weighs one pound and a quarter. Though we drank Postum more freely and frequently than we had coffee, we found that the large size package of Postum lasted as long as two pounds of coffee, a difference of 45 cents in favor of Postum. In a year this saving of money was considerable, and this fact recommends Postum to all people who believe in economy."

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"Another advantage of Postum makes it vastly superior to coffee for family use is that it can be given freely to children, being a real food and not a stimulant like coffee. It will not harm the most delicate child, nor create a habit which leads only too easily to indulgence in stimulants of a stronger nature."

"I believe that if every one knew that Postum is so much cheaper than coffee and so much better for one's health, they would use it instead of a drink, which, being a stimulant entirely without food value, is so very harmful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In its letter of instruction, Secretary Shaw says: "It is my judgment that the results of fishing operations in the streams of southeastern Alaska indicate that the number of salmon taken therefrom is larger than the streams produce. It having been ascertained that the persons engaged in catching salmon do not maintain fish hatcheries of sufficient magnitude to keep such streams fully stocked. It is, therefore, ordered that the duration of the fishing season in streams of that portion of Alaska between the parallels 59 degrees and 30 minutes north, and 54 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and east of the 141st meridian be limited and not permitted until after June 30 of each year, provided the Indians be allowed to take sufficient fish from the streams for their own use as food." The officers of the law are instructed to enforce this by reporting violations to the United States district attorney of Alaska.

practically reached the conclusion that in order for this Government to remain consistent it must abolish the export duty, yet there are serious obstacles in the way of this action. In the first place the duty is needed to maintain the revenues. Hemp is a staple article of export, and the tax received from its exportation is comparatively large. If it is removed, the revenues will be seriously impaired unless some means of supplying the deficit is found. Again, the export duty is entirely an act of the Philippine Commission, although the official sanction and validity were given to it in the Philippine tariff bill which passed Congress at its last session.

Senator Lodge's committee has had the matter under consideration for several days, and a decision has practically been reached, that the United States must maintain the open door, although the means of doing it without disturbing the Philippine revenues has not yet been fully determined upon. It is possible that an amendment relating to hemp may be added to the bill now in the Senate to reduce the tariff upon Philippine goods coming into the United States from 75 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates.

FILIPINOS WOULD KEEP GOVERNOR TAFT

Popular Demonstration to Urge Him to Remain.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—The statement cable here to the effect that Governor Taft is to be appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court in succession to Justice Shiras interested the entire community.

A number of letters were immediately written to Governor Taft, some of them being scribbled in the hallways of the Ayuntamiento, asking him to retain his post of governor here. Many persons sought interviews with the governor.

The Filipinos intend to organize meetings and popular demonstrations to urge Governor Taft not to desert the Philippines. One large meeting has already been held, those attending filling the palace grounds. Governor Taft declines to talk on the subject. The general opinion is that if Governor Taft leaves, Commissioner Wright will succeed him, and that Commissioner Ide will become vice governor.

The constabulary have captured the Katipunan secretary of state and five of his assistants, together with a number of valuable records. The so-called minister will be immediately employed in identifying four leaders of the Katipunan Society who are living in Manila secretly, and they will be arrested.

Cholera is sweeping the interior of the island of Mindanao. The disease has reached the Sulu archipelago. The Moros have no medicine with which to combat the scourge and scores of villages have been almost deserted by their inhabitants. The sultan remains in his house and has temporarily dismissed his harem since the death of his brother last month.

The Americans are unable to help the natives, as the interior of their island is beyond their jurisdiction.

SEEKS TO PERPETUATE THE SALMON INDUSTRY

Secretary Shaw Issues Order Limiting the Alaskan Season.

To perpetuate the salmon fishing industry in southeastern Alaska, Secretary Shaw has issued a letter of instruction to officers and employees of the Treasury in Alaska, informing them that hereafter fishing will not be permitted in certain portions of that section until after June 30 of each year. His action is justified by section 181 of the Alaska code.

The letter issued by the Secretary results from a hearing held Wednesday, November 19, 1902, when it was shown him by those interested in fisheries of that section of the United States, that the industry was endangered by the multiplication of establishments for canning and salting salmon in greater proportion than the fish could reach the spawning grounds. The complainants charged that there was no restriction as to the number of canneries, the number of fisheries operated or the gear employed.

In its letter of instruction, Secretary Shaw says: "It is my judgment that the results of fishing operations in the streams of southeastern Alaska indicate that the number of salmon taken therefrom is larger than the streams produce. It having been ascertained that the persons engaged in catching salmon do not maintain fish hatcheries of sufficient magnitude to keep such streams fully stocked. It is, therefore, ordered that the duration of the fishing season in streams of that portion of Alaska between the parallels 59 degrees and 30 minutes north, and 54 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and east of the 141st meridian be limited and not permitted until after June 30 of each year, provided the Indians be allowed to take sufficient fish from the streams for their own use as food." The officers of the law are instructed to enforce this by reporting violations to the United States district attorney of Alaska.

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REBUKES MIDSHIPMEN IN STINGING TERMS

Secretary Moody Forbids Use of Political Influence.

Owing to the fact that some of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy have recently sought political aid in the selection of their assignments to duty, Secretary Moody has addressed the following letter to the superintendent of the Naval Academy:

"The department having become aware that some of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy have resorted to political influence in connection with their assignment to duty, it is desired that you publish to the battalion of midshipmen at formation this expression of the department's disapproval.

"It is a matter of surprise as well as of regret that any midshipman should be so little imbued with the spirit of fairness as to be willing to take such advantage over his fellows. In every day life such a course is to be deplored; in the naval service its effect, if unchecked, would be disastrous. One of the most important principles on which efficient military organization is founded is that all officers should rely for their reward solely upon their proved merits and ability; and any departure from this, by the use of outside influence to obtain preferment, not only reflects discredit upon the individual concerned, but also injures the entire service.

"That a young officer should be guilty of this pernicious practice at the outset of his career gives the department grave concern, for it is necessary to the maintenance of the high moral and professional tone of the service that the midshipmen at the Naval Academy should acquire there the highest principles for the guidance in their individual actions.

"These remarks are not to be construed as a reflection on the battalion of midshipmen; on the contrary, the department has full confidence that as a body they condemn all actions unfair and detrimental to the service; but the principle involved is vital to the best interest of the country, calling for the clearest enunciation and strongest emphasis.

WILLIAM H. MOODY,

Secretary."

MR. THOMAS RECEIVES

CONGRATULATIONS OF FRIENDS

Friends of Representative Charles R. Thomas of North Carolina extended congratulations to him today in the House upon his venture into matrimony, which was quietly made Wednesday afternoon when he married Mrs. Mary Ruffin, a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of North Carolina. The wedding was of such a quiet nature that but few of Mr. Thomas' friends knew of it until last evening. Then an entry on the register of the Riggs House led to the discovery of the romantic match.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were guests at the reception at the White House last evening, and were extended hearty congratulations by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Ruffin, at Hillsboro, and only the immediate members of the two families were present.

Mrs. Thomas is a daughter of former Justice Ruffin, of the supreme court of North Carolina, and granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, of the supreme court of the State, who held this high position at the head of the bar for twenty-five years. She is a cousin of Dr. Sterling Ruffin of 1223 Vermont Avenue northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will make their home for the rest of the season at the Riggs House.

A COMPARISON

In Money and Food Value.

"Coffee had been used in our family for years, and we all drank it except husband, who gave it up some years ago because it injured his health," writes a lady from Granite, Ohio.

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